



CUBAN CAVALRY RIDING INTO SIBONEY.

From a Photograph by the Journal's Special War Photographer.

This photograph was taken just after the two days' fight. The Cubans, knowing little of the discipline of regular troops, rode about very much as they pleased, looking over the camp. Though lacking discipline, these men have shown themselves unmatched as brush fighters.

DIVERS INSPECT SPANISH WRECKS.

Terrible Destruction Wrought by American Shells at Manila.

By Douglas White.

San Francisco, July 21.—(Special Cable to the Journal.)

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OFFICIALS THINK DEWEY WILL WAIT.

Believe an Immediate Attack on Manila Is Improbable.

MUST DEAL WITH REBELS.

Aguinaldo and Followers May Turn Against the Americans.

Washington, July 21.—Notwithstanding the reports that Dewey is preparing to attack Manila, Washington thinks the Admiral is awaiting an army large enough to enable him to take Manila by a land and sea attack, and to contest the situation as against a possible hostile attitude of the insurgents.

In a brief dispatch announcing the arrival of Dewey's troops, Admiral Dewey reports the situation unchanged, which signifies to the Navy Department that he remains in control of affairs with respect to Spaniards and insurgents.

Dewey has now Anderson's incomplete brigade of 2,500 men and Greene's brigade and an additional 500 men, placing at his command a force of 6,000 troops, fully equipped and in fine physical condition.

The Navy Department gave out today only a few lines of Dewey's dispatch. It is said on excellent authority that the Admiral has explained why he did not proceed aggressively with the troops sent to him in the first expedition. He has shown now that the conditions have changed since the time he advised the Navy Department that with 5,000 men he could conquer the Philippines. The attitude of Aguinaldo has changed. He is ambitious, and has to some extent embarrassed the plans of the Government.

The most significant and important statement made by Admiral Dewey is that it will require an army to deal with the insurgents and the Spaniards. This has been known to the Government ever since the landing of Anderson's men. It is the distinct understanding since then that Dewey would wait until he had such an army that he will be able to dictate terms to Aguinaldo and August.

The statement first made by the Journal that Dewey would need 20,000 men in Manila is being justified by current circumstances. It is not the Germans he fears, but complications growing out of the attitude of the insurgents. He is placing himself as rapidly as the Government will permit him, in position to take the city from the Spaniards by a land and sea attack and keep the insurgents in abeyance until his plans have been fully consummated with reference to American possession of the islands.

The arrival of the Monterey at Manila will strengthen Dewey to such an extent as to make him also master of the naval situation in the bay of Manila.

Boston, July 21.—Captain Nelson, of the British steamer Elliot, which arrived in port late this afternoon, reports that while the steamer was on her way from Halifax to Mayaguez, Porto Rico, a fire broke out in the coal bunkers, and though finally subdued by the crew, a great portion of the cargo was either destroyed or very badly damaged.

The steamer was loaded almost entirely with provisions for the starving Spaniards on the island, but there was very little that was available for use when the steamer arrived.

The condition of the inhabitants at Mayaguez and Porto Rico, according to Captain Nelson, is pitiable.

The arrival of the steamer, while considerable, did not prevent her from bringing a large cargo of sugar from Ponce.

You are an American, and therefore you are proud of the achievements of our navy. Nothing demonstrates our power over other navies better than the way we cleaned out Cervera's ships in an open sea fight. Get next Sunday's Journal and you will see nine pages of photographs taken by the Journal expedition after the battle at Santiago.

CAMP THOMAS MEN WILL MARCH TO-DAY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Brigade Off to Join the Expedition to Porto Rico. Springfield Armory to Turn Out the Modern Weapons.

OTHERS UNDER ORDERS. TO HAVE NEW MACHINERY.

No Less Than 28,000 Men Will Take the Field from Chickamauga.

Chickamauga Park, July 21.—It was definitely settled at 6 o'clock this evening that the movement of the troops from Camp Thomas for the Porto Rican expedition would begin to-morrow morning. The only troops to go out to-morrow are those of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, under Brigadier-General Peter C. Hains. The regiments are the Third Illinois, Fourth Ohio and Fourth Pennsylvania. The Third will break camp at 5 a. m., the Fourth Ohio at 6 a. m., and the Fourth Pennsylvania an hour later. The troops will board trains at Rossville, after a march of seven miles.

No other troops will leave to-morrow for the reason that transportation is not ready. This evening General Passenger Agent Rinehart, of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, over which line the troops will go to Cincinnati, arrived and held a consultation with General Brooke. They arranged for the transportation of the other regiments.

General Brooke and staff have their baggage packed and are ready to take their departure.

No less than 28,000 men will join the expedition from Camp Thomas. These figures include the three regiments which have just embarked at Charleston, under General Wilson. The regiments to be included in the move are:

Fourth, Pennsylvania, Colonel Case; Fourth Ohio, Colonel Colt; Third Illinois, Colonel Bennett; First Kentucky, Colonel Castanet; Fifth Illinois, Colonel Culver; Third Kentucky, Colonel Smith; Third Michigan, Colonel Gardner; First Georgia, Colonel Lawton; One Hundred and Sixty Indiana, Colonel Gunder; Sixth Ohio, Colonel Macomber; One Hundred and Fifty Virginia, Colonel Smith; Second Ohio, Colonel Knott; First Pennsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Good; Fourth Minnesota, Colonel Dan Dux; Twelfth Minnesota, Colonel Rohlfert; Fifth Pennsylvania, Colonel Burdette; Fourth Massachusetts, Colonel Pew; Twenty-first Kansas, Colonel Fitch; Twelfth New York, Colonel Leonard; Ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Dougherty; Second Missouri, Colonel Carter; First New Hampshire, Colonel Roelf.



CLARA BARTON AT SIBONEY.

From a photograph by a Journal special photographer with the Fifth Army Corps.

Miss Barton had just returned from Caney, where she had been distributing relief to the suffering refugees. She was much fatigued with her labors, which weigh more heavily upon her than the same duties did when she was a ministering angel to the victims of war in the civil conflict. As is generally known, Miss Barton is President of the Red Cross Society, which is doing such splendid work to relieve the suffering of both friend and foe.

WATSON WILL NOT ASK THE POWERS. DANGER OF FEVER AT FORT MONROE.

Secretary Long Says the Eastern Squadron Is Certain to Sail. Several Suspicious Cases Appear Among the Sick Soldiers There.

WAIT ONLY FOR SAN JUAN. SURGEONS ARE SCARED.

As Soon as the Porto Rican Citadel Is Taken the Fleet Will Start. Patients Removed to an Isolated Tent for Treatment.

PRECEDENTS FOR THE INVASION. GEN. DUFFIELD COMING NORTH.

Europe Will Please Remember One John Paul Jones and Likewise the Exploits of Decatur. Spanish Prisoners at Portsmouth Now Nearly All Recovered from Sickness and Exposure.

Washington, July 21.—"Watson will sail. There is no precedent in the State Department for justifiable opposition by the Continental powers. The Eastern squadron will sail for Spain as originally announced by the Navy Department. There will be no change in the programme, nor has there been except as it has been modified by circumstances."

This is Secretary Long's reply to the report printed this afternoon that the proposed attack on the Spanish coast by Watson's squadron had been abandoned. The circumstances referred to by Secretary Long are: Watson could not sail, in the opinion of the Navy Department, until after the fall of Santiago. After this event it was necessary to rearrange the squadron with a view of determining, from the plan of Miles's campaign, how many of the battle ships would be needed for the Porto Rican coast.

Fierce Attack for San Juan. San Juan is known to be an extremely difficult place to reduce from the sea, and it appears now to be the plan of the Navy Department to concentrate against it a tremendous force. This may even require the Oregon and Iowa, both of which were assigned to Watson's squadron. The Massachusetts and Dixie, both of the Eastern Squadron, are now on the way to Porto Rico.

The President and the Secretary of the Navy are expecting a sharp and decisive action by General Miles, whose dash and aggressiveness are evidenced already by his proposed descent on the island with odds four to one against him. One-half of the battle ships, with possibly the New York, the Newark and Brooklyn, may be detached immediately after the operation before San Juan and assigned to the Eastern Squadron.

The Navy Department and the State Department are paying some attention to the insinuations that European nations are in a mild way protesting against the schedule of the Eastern Squadron.

Famous Precedents. These. A State Department official said to the Journal to-day that it must rest with the continental powers to show cause why Watson should not sail. He said that he had failed to find any precedent for opposition on the part of any or all of the European powers.

The contrary, however, carried the war into Africa in the Tripoli incident; Paul Jones cruised freely in search of the enemy off the Irish and French coasts; later in the civil war a United States vessel attacked the enemy off Cherbourg, America, herself, he said, has given notice to the powers that she does give respect place or persons when in the execution of a war policy.

The report that the approach of the Watson squadron that they were urging France to establish a protectorate over all the coast of Africa, and especially Barcelona, was dismissed by officials and by members of the Diplomatic Corps best informed on the subject. They said that the speculation, quite unwarranted by any actual movement now on foot.

It is said to be thoroughly well established that France is not sending a helping hand to Spain in any of her afflictions.

A Clasp from Figaro. Paris, July 21.—The Figaro, to-day, says:

"It is time the powers took extreme measures to prevent Commodore Watson's dispatch to Europe, and to end the war. Italy, Austria, Russia, and especially France, have the greatest interest in reminding the United States that they cannot allow America to acquire a footing in Europe. The ready representations of these four powers at Washington will, it is to be hoped, enable the United States to perceive the dangerous course on which it is embarking."

London, July 21.—A Madrid special announced at the Spanish capital, report a growing movement in favor of the intervention of France, adding that steps are about to be taken to formally invite France to take Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, and which has an area of over 12,000 square miles under her control.

Still another special dispatch from the capital of Spain asserts that the inhabitants of the Canary Islands are panic-stricken at the possibility of an American attack. The wealthy people have gone into the interior, great misery prevails, trade is at a standstill, and there is considerable loss of life.

General L. H. Carpenter is much pleased with the situation of the new camp. He arrived here last night with his aide, Lieutenant Felschmann, of the First Ohio. He commands the Third Division of the Fourth Corps, which has two brigades. One is commanded by General Kilne and comprises the First Florida, Third Ohio and Thirty-second Michigan. The other is commanded by General Lincoln, and comprises the Second Georgia, Fifth Ohio and Sixty-fourth New York. Some of these regiments are expected to-morrow.

Lieutenant Martin Crumpling, of the Sixty-fourth New York, who has a thunderbolt in the afternoon rain, the temperature down to the seventies.

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CUBAN CRUISE ON YACHT AMERICA.

Wife of General Ames to Visit Her Husband and Sons at the Front.

Boston, Mass., June 21.—A novel enterprise is soon to be undertaken by Mrs. Ames, wife of General Adelbert Ames, who is at the front with his two sons. She proposes to charter the yacht America for a summer cruise and sail to the West Indies to visit her husband and boys.

The schooner yacht America, which was owned by the late General Benjamin F. Butler, is an international reputation in the early fifties, when it defeated the crack yachts of England and won the cup since called the America's cup. General Ames and his family are near relatives of General Butler. For several years the America has been out of commission at the North Chester Driveway. She is owned by Paul Butler, a son of General Butler.

The America will sail direct for some port in the West Indies, and after it is located, will proceed at once to that locality. It is understood now that the America will remain in the West Indies until Spring, being well fitted out with stores and provisions.

Every Home Should Be Provided with a Supply of Hood's Pills.

They cleanse the system of poisons that accumulate by reason of constipation, and by stimulating the liver and bowels they set the machinery of the physical system in regular and healthy action. They cure sick headache, indigestion, biliousness, nausea, and distress after eating. Being gentle in their action, they may safely be taken by the youngest members of the household, and yet they are sufficiently powerful for the most obstinate cases of constipation or biliousness. Hood's Pills are the safeguard of the travelling man. They give strength and vigor to the body.

Heat Upsets THE NEW CAMP.

Fernandina, Fla., July 21.—The intense heat here to-day nearly prostrated the soldiers, who were busy putting the camp into shape. The camp is located on a knoll covered with small oaks and underbrush. To-day was occupied with clearing the grounds.

During the progress of the work, Lieutenant Wilcox, who was directing a squad of men, fell to the ground completely overcome by the heat. Several others were obliged to quit work. During the forenoon the temperature was 118 degrees in the sun and 96 in the shade, but a thunderstorm in the afternoon ran the temperature down to the seventies.

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